UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/525
15 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

# POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

## United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

## Report of the Secretary-General

1. The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, is made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, Governments of countries acting as hosts to refugees from South Africa, and other appropriate bodies. It is to be used for the following purposes:

(a) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;

(b) Relief of such persons and their dependants;

(c) Education of such persons and their dependants;

(d) Relief of refugees from South Africa.

2. In its resolution 46/79 F of 13 December 1991, the General Assembly, reiterating its support for continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community in order to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa and their families, and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society, commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South

Africa; expressed its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa; supported assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of these laws and encouraging increased confidence in the rule of law; and appealed for generous contributions to the Trust Fund as well as for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

3. Since the last report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1991 (A/46/507), the Trust Fund has received contributions from Governments totalling $4,594,938 as follows:

| | (United States dollars) |
|---|---|
| Australia | 50 005 |
| Austria | 100 000 |
| Barbados | 500 |
| China | 30 000 |
| Denmark | 817 819 |
| Egypt | 424 |
| Finland | 935 434 |
| France | 239 720 |
| Germany | 110 246 |
| Greece | 4 500 |
| Iceland | 2 255 |
| India | 2 000 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 4 400 |
| Japan | 20 000 |
| Kuwait | 5 000 |
| Luxembourg | 14 286 |
| Malaysia | 1 000 |
| Netherlands | 140 651 |
| New Zealand | 11 020 |
| Norway | 725 833 |
| Pakistan | 3 000 |
| Philippines | 422 |
| Republic of Korea | 7 500 |

| | (United States dollars) |
|---|---|
| Saint Lucia | 200 |
| Sweden | 860 215 |
| Thailand | 2 000 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2 508 |
| United States of America | 502 000 |
| Venezuela | 2 000 |
| | 4 594 938 |

4. In addition, the following pledges are outstanding:

| | (United States dollars) |
|---|---|
| Chile | 10 000 |
| Egypt | 840 |
| Iceland | 2 338 |
| India | 2 000 |
| Indonesia | 3 000 |
| Iraq | 10 000 |
| Japan | 20 000 |
| Luxembourg | 15 152 |
| Peru | 1 000 |
| Philippines | 2 650 |
| Republic of Korea | 7 500 |
| Senegal | 5 000 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2 000 |
| Togo | 611 |
| Turkey | 5 000 |
| | 87 091 |

5. The total income to the Trust Fund since its inception, including interest, is $47,987,616 and the total amount of grants is $45,970,974, including those approved on 15 May and 1 October 1992.

6. In accordance with the decisions of the Committee of Trustees, five grants totalling $1,550,000 have been made from the Trust Fund during the period under review. Furthermore, on 1 October 1992 the Committee of Trustees extended three grants totalling $900,000.

7. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa on its work since the date of the last report (see annex).

ANNEX

## Report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

1. The Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa is composed of the following members:

Mr. Peter Osvald (Sweden), Chairman

Professor Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman

Mr. Juan Somavia (Chile)

Mr. Ahmed Snoussi (Morocco)

Mr. Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan)

2. Since 8 October 1991, the date of the last report (A/46/507), the Committee of Trustees decided on five grants from the Trust Fund during the reporting period and on three additional grants on 1 October 1992, for purposes within its terms of reference as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968, 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 46/79 F of 13 December 1991, as follows:

| Grant No. | Date of decision | Amount (United States dollars) | Purpose* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 184 | 15 May 1992 | 200 000 | (a), (b) and (c) |
| 185 | 15 May 1992 | 50 000 | (a) and (b) |
| 186 | 15 May 1992 | 200 000 | (a) |
| 187 | 15 May 1992 | 100 000 | (a) |
| 188 | 15 May 1992 | 1 000 000 | (a) and (b) |
| 189 | 1 October 1992 | 500 000 | (a), (b) and (c) |
| 190 | 1 October 1992 | 200 000 | (a) |
| 191 | 1 October 1992 | 200 000 | (b) |

* As given in paragraph 1 of the report of the Secretary-General above.

3. In 1991, the Committee continued to encourage direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

4. The Committee wishes to recall that on 14 September 1991 a National Peace Accord was signed by the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Government and a number of organizations including political parties, trade unions, religious and civic organizations. The international community welcomed this agreement as a significant step towards the improvement of the climate for negotiations. The wide-ranging agreement included a code of conduct for political parties; another such code for security forces; guidelines for the "reconstruction and development" of communities; and general principles for the pursuit of a multi-party democracy. The agreement provided also for a National Peace Committee, a National Peace Secretariat, local and regional dispute resolution committees as well as an arbitration procedure. Other political parties, trade unions, business, religious and civic organizations as well as representatives of the "self-governing" homelands were invited to enter into the agreement.

5. However, during the period under review, developments in South Africa had a serious and negative impact on the negotiating process agreed to by the major political parties towards the establishment of a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.

6. Escalating political violence, further exacerbated by the high crime rate and availability of weapons, culminated in the tragic massacre of some 40 innocent men, women and children at Boipatong on the night of 17 June 1992.

7. Dissatisfaction with the South African authorities' response in investigating and addressing the underlying causes which led to the atrocities, and allegations of possible collusion and involvement of security personnel, were factors that prompted nation-wide mass actions called by ANC to protest the Government's handling of the issue of violence.

8. The Committee of Trustees was most encouraged by the timely response of the Security Council to the grave situation prevailing in South Africa and the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 765 (1992) on 16 July 1992.

9. The Committee was further encouraged by the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General in the dispatch of a Special Representative to South Africa to discuss with the parties concerned measures which would assist in bringing an effective end to the violence and in creating the necessary conditions for the resumption of the negotiating process. The Committee is of the view that the stationing of United Nations Observers and the observations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 7 August 1992 1/ could significantly enhance prospects for an early resumption of the negotiating process, and for all parties to cooperate in combating violence so as to ensure the effective implementation of the National Peace Accord.

10. During the period under review the wave of violence within black communities reached unprecedented levels, resulting in 2,483 deaths between 1 January and 31 August 1992 with 348 recorded in August alone. This endemic violence increases the anguish, distrust and fear felt in the township communities and across the country.

11. According to the Human Rights Commission of South Africa, there has been a reduction in the number of political detainees during the period under review which the organization attributes to amendments made to the Internal Security Act in June 1991. The Committee notes with concern the fact that the overwhelming number of detentions took place in the so-called "homelands" during the reporting period. On 6 September 1992, Ciskei security personnel opened fire on ANC supporters who attempted to march from the Ciskei border to the capital of Bisho, killing 28 people.

12. It will be recalled that South African authorities and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed an agreement on 4 September 1991 for the voluntary repatriation of an estimated 40,000 political exiles and refugees. Since then UNHCR has played a key role in the repatriation of over 5,200 exiles who had returned to South Africa by the middle of July 1992. In addition, 7,000 persons returned to South Africa under the auspices of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles. However, the prevailing violence, instability and uncertainty have increased the difficulties the returnees face with special regard to reintegration and employment in the country.

13. Progress on the important question of the release of remaining political prisoners was also thwarted owing to the breakdown in political talks. It will be recalled that an estimated 1,000 political prisoners were released during 1991. However, during 1992, progress has been slow in obtaining the release of some 500 persons still listed in detention for political reasons.

14. The Committee of Trustees expressed the hope that recent developments could signal both the release of the remaining political prisoners by the end of 1992 as well as the resumption of the negotiating process.

15. The Committee expressed grave concern at the continued ill-treatment of prisoners and the high number of deaths in police custody as reported by the press and human rights monitoring organizations.

16. The Committee took note with appreciation of the work being undertaken by Justice Richard Goldstone, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation. The Committee was hopeful that agreement would soon be reached on the question of the release of remaining political prisoners as well as on the question of immunity, so as to enable the Commission to undertake the necessary investigations which could serve to curb the violence and help to create an atmosphere of trust so essential for the resumption of negotiations.

17. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/79 F of 13 December 1991, the Committee of Trustees has provided assistance for the reintegration of former political prisoners and newly released prisoners into South African society.

18. Through its activities in 1992, the Committee has also provided assistance to voluntary agencies, mostly inside South Africa, that are rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to victims of apartheid. Last but not least, it has supported work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of these laws and encouraging increased public confidence in the rule of law.

19. Because of changing circumstances in South Africa, the Committee of Trustees has decided from now onwards to channel its assistance exclusively through appropriate non-governmental organizations inside South Africa.

20. The Committee of Trustees wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to the Secretary-General for his encouragement and assistance, as well as to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to voluntary organizations concerned for their continuing cooperation.

## Notes

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